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Such as Harness, Kip, Calf and Upper made
at the well known Tannery on Erie street,
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EASTERN
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volvers, and Sporting Goods generally
at
KELLEY & BROWN'S.

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A large and complete assortment of Holi-
day goods, comprising all the latest Novelties
in Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furs, Nov-
elties all of which will make a handsome use-
ful presents.

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I have just received a New Stock of fine
SABLE AND MINK FURS
And other different kinds which I bought
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20 PER CENT LESS
They are generally sold for All the
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Large Assortment of
LACES and
LINEN COLLARS,
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Circular SAW-MILLS.
PROMPT ATTENTION given to repairing
Mills, Engines and
Machinery of all kinds.
Iron Building material,
Columns, Caps, Sills, &c.
Furnished to order.
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JOHN H. BURNACE, General Agent for Ohio
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schools, railroad depots, hospitals, prison
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Massillon Excelsior Works. 343-1y
Agents wanted in every town.

ALL KINDS OF WORK
done on and Reasonable
Terms.
STAIR BUILDING IN ALL
MADE A SPEC.
Call and see us at
Clay street, directly north
of cash factory.

Miscellaneous.

Not a few of our democratic cotem-
poraries show how little they know of
the emancipation movement in this
country, when they try to give Horace
Greeley the credit, or at least a large
portion of it, for this grand consumma-
tion. True, the Tribune did much in
that behalf through the efforts of Mr.
Greeley, but if no other agency had pre-
ceded the existence of the Tribune, and
there had not been thousands of the
of the best minds laboring in the same
direction, since the existence of that
notable paper, American slavery would
yet be the curse of our land.

In assuming that Mr. Greeley was
the great and leading emancipator—
and thousands of facts squarely con-
tradict that assumption—these democrats
harp on the ingratitude of the negro
because he did not vote for Mr. G. for
president. Truthful history will never
impute ingratitude to the African race
because they chose to vote for Grant.
For more than two centuries that pa-
tient people suffered the ignominy of
servitude, and would it be in human
nature to expect that they could have
any other than feelings of resentment
toward a government which had oppres-
sed their fathers and themselves in the
most inhuman manner for six or
seven generations? What are the facts?
When our government was struggling for
its very existence, and the enemy
seemed to be in a fair way to overturn
even its foundations, what did we see?
Hundreds and thousands of swartly
soldiers, who owed our country nothing
but late of the most inveterate char-
acter, not only threw away all remem-
brance of the wrongs they endured,
and boldly volunteered to stand by the
flag, and help to do battle against their
very class whom these democrats used
to tell us were their best friends, who
treated them so kindly—by using them
as beasts—that they could not be per-
suaded to oppose them—in short,
their aid was indispensable in turning
the tide of battle in favor of liberty.
These are truths so veracious history
can ignore.

We have no desire to underrate the
labors of Mr. Greeley in favor of the
emancipation of four millions of
bondmen; but while he did a great
work, in his own way, in that direction,
it was but a fraction of what hundreds
of other men and women accomplished,
but much more radically and efficient,
in the same way. Before Mr. Gree-
ley was known outside of his township
the foundation was laid and a public
sentiment was being crystallized in
favor of unconditional emancipation, led
by such men as Lundy, Garrison, Jay,
Birney, Holley, the Tappans, Leavitt,
Goodell, Rogers, Morris, Adams, Gid-
dings, and hosts of others who stood
before mobs and opposition of all sorts.
Owen Lovejoy, in 1837, was one of the
martyrs who was shot down by a pro-
slavery mob. Unlike more modern
men there was no compromise with sla-
very by these men—they did not do
battle politically for slaveholding can-
didates for president, but consistently
showed their faith by their works.
Calling colored men ingrates because
they would not vote for Mr. Greeley
don't amount to the dignity of an argu-
ment—it is but a bare assertion which
cannot be fortified by such facts as
will live in history. A race which pa-
tiently bore the inhumanities of Amer-
ican slavery, and is known the world
over as the most forgiving of our spe-
cies, may well treat with silent con-
tempt the charge of ingratitude. My-
too, by those who have been their life-
long opponents, and are illy reconciled
to the present status of an emancipated
and enfranchised people.

ALPHABET OF LETTERS.
A is the young man's first glass of ale;
B is the beer which next will prevail;
C is the cider, simple at first,
Causing in future unquenchable thirst;
D is the dram, taken at morn, noon
and eve;
E is the extra one at eleven I believe;
F is for the flip, thought so good for a
cold;
G for the gin, not so pure as of old;
H is the hotel where often he goes;
I is the inner room, he so well knows;
J is the jug he there fills to the brim;
K is the knocking of conscience within;
L is the landlord who smiles as you
drink;
M is your money he's getting, I think;
N is the nightmare which visits your
brain;
O is the orgies of the midnight train;
P is the poor, penniless pauper you be-
come;
Q is the quarrel, the prodigal of rum;
R is the ruin rum brings to your door;
S is the suffering never known before;
T is for tremens, and mark this as true;
They make few calls ere death must en-
sue;
U is the undertaker who comes to your
aid;
V is the valley where your body is laid;
W is the wretchedness, waiting and
woe;
X is the xenophobic alone can know;
Y is the yearning of mispent time;
Z is the zenith of the drunkard's climb.
—Anonymous.

JOSH BILLINGS ON SILENCE.

Silence is a still noise.
One of the hardest things for man to
do is to keep still.
Everybody wants to be heard still,
and this is just what fills the world with
nonsense.
Everybody wants to talk, few want
to think, and nobody wants to listen.
The greatest talkers among the fea-
thered folks, are the magpie and the
chicken, and neither of them are of much
account.

If a man aint sure he iz the right
the best-had he can play is a blank
one.
I have known many a man tew beat
in an argument by just nodding his
head once in a while and simply say,
"jess so—jess so."
It takes a great many blows to driv
in a nail, but one will clinch it.
Sum men talk as a French pony trots,
all day long, in a half bushel measure.
Silence never makes blunders, and
always gits as much credit az is due
it, and oftimes more.

When I see a man listening to me
cluss, I alvuz sez to myself, "Look out
Josh, that fellow is taking your meas-
ure."
I have heard men argy a pint 2 hours
and a half and not get any further from
where they started than a mule on a
barrel mill, they did a good deal of go-
ing round and round.

I have set on juries and had a lawyer
talk the law, facts and evidence on the
case all out of me, besides starting the
taps on my boots.
I hav bin tew church hungry for sum
gospel, and cum hum so full of it that
I couldn't draw a long breth without
starting a button.

Brevity and silence are the tew grate
kards, and next to saying nothing, say-
ing a little, is the strength of the game.
One thing iz certain, it is only the
grate thinkers who can afford tew be
brief, and there has ben but few vol-
umes yet published which could not be
cut down two-thirds, and many of
them could be cut clean back to the tit-
le page without hurting them.

It iz hard tew find a man of good
sense who can look back upon enny oc-
casion and wish he had sed him more,
but it iz easy to find many who wish
they had sed less.
A thing sed is hard to recall, but un-
sed it can be spoken enny time.
Brevity iz the child of silence, and iz
a great credit tew the old man.

A VALLEY OF MASTODONS.

[From the Courier des Etats Unis]

The ship Calmus has arrived at San
Francisco on its return voyage from
the Arctic Ocean, whither it had gone
to collect the remnants of the ship
wrecked whaling fleet. On the 25th of
September the Calmus received from
the captain of the whaler George Rob-
bins certain dispatches addressed to
the French Geographical Society by
our countryman, M. Pavy, now on an
expedition to the North Pole. These
dispatches are dated the 25th of Aug-
ust, on the eastern coast of Wrangel
Land. We present an analysis of the
interesting document which has been
brought by the Calmus:

The expedition, composed of M. Oc-
tave Pavy, commander, Prof. Thomas
Newcomb and Henry Edwards, of San
Francisco, M. Jean Brail and four sea-
men, landed on the 18th of June on
the eastern coast of Holmboe Bay.
On the 22d of June the explorers, rein-
forced by eleven natives, started in the
direction of the east, along the north
bank of the Siberia, having provided
themselves with dogs. On the 17th of
July they reached the mouth of the
river Petrolitz. Near the mouth of
this river they encountered immense
fields of ice moving in a northeasterly
direction. They traversed one single
plain of ice sixty miles in extent. Their
bearings indicated a deviation of eight-
teen miles from their intended course.
This was caused by the movement of
the ice, this fact going to confirm the
theory of M. Pavy concerning the con-
centration and augmentation of the
great Japanese current, known as the
Ku-Ra-Sirod, which flows through
Beering Strait on the right, thence
toward the east off the coast of Siberia.
The explorers reached the shores of
Wrangel Land near the mouth of a
great river, running from the north-
west and which is not set down on
any coast. This M. Pavy considered
as confirming another of his theories
that there exists a greater polar cur-
rent of which the temperature is suf-
ficiently warm to melt the snow. The
current of this hitherto unknown
stream flows in an easterly direction,
along the coast, with a rapidity of six
knots an hour.

M. Pavy and his party followed the
plain of this river toward the north
for about 250 miles. The plain is uni-
formly level, its width varies from fifty
to sixty miles, and it is bordered by
mountains of great height, with many
perpendicular peaks. About eighty
miles from the mouth of the river the
travelers found upon the plain the re-
mains of mastodons, and on clearing
away the snow in a place where tracks
were visible, they brought to light
the enormous body of one of the an-
imals of an extinct race, in a perfect
state of preservation. The skin was
covered with black and streaked hair
very long and thick on the back. The
tusks measured eleven feet eight inches
in length, and curved up to a level with

OLD HINTS OF NEW THINGS.

Wendell Phillips, among other good
things, said in a lecture upon the Lost
Arts, at Steinway Hall, New-York, on
a recent occasion: Well, say you,
Franklin invented the lightning rod.
I have no doubt he did; but years be-
fore his invention, and before muskets
were invented, the old soldiers on
guard on the towers used Franklin's in-
vention to keep guard with; and when
a spark passed between them and the
spear head they ran and bore the warn-
ing of the state and condition of affairs.

After that you will admit that Frank-
lin was not the only one that knew of
the presence of electricity, and the ad-
vantages derived from its use. Situa-
tion's temple, you will find, was situa-
ted on an exposed point of the hill; the
temple was so lofty that it was often in
peril, and was guarded by a system ex-
actly like that of Benjamin Franklin's.

Well, I may tell you a little of an-
cient manufactures. The duchess of
Burgundy took a necklace from the
neck of a mummy and wore it to a ball
given at the Tuilleries, and every body
said they thought it was the newest
thing there. You have heard of what
is called the Etruscan, and the Itali-
ans spent their lives in trying to find
out the secret; and it has come down
to us and our day, and we do not know
either.

The novels of sir Walter Scott were
three thousand years old before the po-
pular tales of Eastern Asia. Russell
Lowell says: "There was a town in
Vermont so corrupt that the inhabi-
tants had to sleep within the walls at
night." Well, he had this opinion. A
Hindoo princess came into court, and
her father seeing her said: "Go home;
you are not decently covered—go
home," and she said, "Father I have
seven suits on," but the suits were of
muslin so thin that the king could see
through them.

A Roman poet says: "The girl was
in the poetic dress of the country." I
fancy the French would be rather as-
tonished at this. Four hundred and
fifty years ago the first spinning ma-
chine was introduced in Europe; I have
evidence to show that it made its ap-
pearance 2,000 years before.

Well, I tell you this fact to show that
perhaps we don't invent just everything.
Why did I think to grope in the ashes
for this? Because all Egypt knew the
secret which was not the knowledge of
the professor; the king, and the priest.
Their knowledge won an historic
privilege which separated them from
and brought down the masses; and his
chain was broken when Cambyses came
down from Persia, and by his genius
and intellect opened the gates of knowl-
edge, thundering across Egypt, draw-
ing out civilization from loyalty and
priesthood.

HORSES SUPERCEDED.

Steam Road Wagons and Plows.

An esteemed correspondent sends us
the following account of the perform-
ance of Williamson's common road
steamer for the propulsion of passen-
ger wagons and for field service on
farms. This steamer is an American
improvement on the well known road
steamer of Mr. Thompson, of Edinburgh,
Scotland. The exhibition of the steam-
er was recently given at Mr. D. Lan-
dred's Seed Farm, Bloomsdale, near
Bristol. Our correspondent writes as
follows:

"The steamer adapted to common
roads had two farm wagons attached
with twenty-four persons in them.
Starting with this train, it passed down
a lane, through a gate, took the public
road, turned into by-roads, and after a
run of two or three miles at a lively
rate, returned to the place from which
it set out. The steamer is quite man-
ageable, under direction of two young
men, one the conductor and the other
fireman. It turned in a very small
space, and seemed as easily controlled
as a velocipede. Its hauling capacity
is from fifteen to twenty tons, and hills
of moderate grades are easily passed
over. In carrying passengers on a
good road it is claimed that a speed of
twelve miles per hour may be made.
In plowing or other heavy work, the
speed does not exceed four miles an
hour.

On Mr. Landred's great seed farm
of 500 acres, without inside fences, and
in high culture, about 50 acres had
been turned up in an admirable man-
ner to a depth varying from seven to
nine inches. A staff of his visitors an-
ticipated the opportunity of seeing the machinery
of moderate grades are easily passed
over. In carrying passengers on a
good road it is claimed that a speed of
twelve miles per hour may be made.
In plowing or other heavy work, the
speed does not exceed four miles an
hour.

The main principle upon which
this steamer depends for its success
over all others is a peculiar construc-
tion of its wheels, enabling them, in
their rotation, to take a strong hold on
the ground, so that nearly all the pow-
er is expended in traction or propul-
sion. The tires of the wheels are made
of elastic rubber of extraordinary thick-
ness. Upon the circumference steel
plates are attached about a foot long,
three quarters of an inch thick and
about an inch apart, making the face of
the wheels one foot wide. On coming
upon the ground, these broad, elastic
wheels, yielding to the pressure upon
their rims, take a strong hold. The
weight of the engine is so distributed
upon the broad wheels that these cause
no greater impact upon the ground
than that ordinarily made by the hoofs
of horses. The rubber tires operate as
springs and obviate the effects of con-
cussion. These steamers—rated nomi-
nally at about eight horse power, cost
about \$5,000. A fair estimate of their
value must be based upon the amount
of work they are capable of doing and
time saved. These machines can be
employed not only in breaking up
ground and preparing it for crops in
little time and in the best manner, but
in reaping crops, thrashing the grain,

HAULING IT TO MARKET, AND DOING OTHER THINGS TO WHICH STEAM POWER IS ADAPTED.

The Philadelphia Star says: Prof.
John Wise, the well known aeronaut
has it in contemplation to make a bal-
loon trip across the Atlantic next sum-
mer, preparations for the great aerial
voyage being in process of arrange-
ment now. The Professor, it will be
remembered, made the famous air trip
from St. Louis to the eastern extremi-
ty of Lake Ontario, a distance of over
twelve hundred miles, in the short
space of nineteen hours, or at the rate
of about sixty three miles an hour. He
feels entirely confident of his ability to
make the quickest trip on record across
the Atlantic. Quite a number of sci-
entific gentlemen have made applica-
tion or permission to accompany him
in this greatest of all ballooning ex-
peditions. As showing how far America
is ahead in aeronautics, so far as dis-
tances traveled is concerned, the long-
est trip ever made by a European bal-
loonist was only 400 miles, while that
of Prof. Wise's was three times that
distance, and what is more, the great-
er portion of it was accomplished in
the midst of a cyclone, and with three
passengers besides himself.

The oldest steamer in the world has
been presented by her owners, Messrs.
Steele and McCaskill, to the Glasgow
chamber of commerce. The vessel is
called the Industry, is fifty four tons
register, and was launched from the
yard of Messrs John and William Fyfe
of Fairlie, on the Clyde, in May, 1814.
She was the seventh steamer built of
the river. Latterly she had sunk in
the East India Harbor at Greenock,
but a couple of weeks ago she was
flooded and beached to be caulked,
thereafter to proceed to Glasgow,
where she will be preserved as a memo-
rial of the early days of steam naviga-
tion.

WHERE SALT COMES FROM.

The sea depends upon the disinte-
gration of rocks on land for its saltness.
It does not originate in oceans and
seas. Rains wash it and hold it in so-
lution as particles are liberated by vio-
lence, decomposition, and a gradual
action of many natural forces. All
streamlets and rivers, therefore, are
constantly transporting salt to the sea
if there is more there can be held in
solution, then it accumulates in masses
at very deep points, which, in the revo-
lutions to which matter is subjected,
may again by a stratum of salt some-
where remote from where the mass
was formed. Thus, the salt mine of
Poland, and the vast horizontal bed of
salt in Texas, as well as that moun-
tain of rock salt in San Domingo were
collected at the bottom of ancient seas,
which are now dry had remote from
water.

There are places in Africa where the
process of disintegration of salt from
rocks is regularly going on, but there
is not water enough to force it onward-
ly to the sea. Hence the particles are
spread abroad and mixed up with the
soil. The negroes of Kalliba in North-
ern Africa, having discovered its dis-
tribution where there is no water to
dissolve it in the ground, leech it. In
that way they separate salt. By evap-
orating the water holding it in solution
in excellent article for domestic pur-
poses is produced.

Salt pervades the earth. It exists
in the grasses and vegetable products
on which animals feed. In that way
they derive enough in most countries
to meet the demands of their nature.
They require as much as civilized hu-
manity. With them salt is necessary,
as with ourselves, for keeping the or-
gans of vision in good condition. Stop
the supply and blindness would be
universal.

CONCERNING MAN.

Wonders at home by familiarity
cease to excite astonishment; but
thence it happens that many know but
little about the house we live in—the
human body. We look upon a house
from the outside, just as a whole or
unit, never thinking of the many rooms,
the curious passages, and the ingenious
internal arrangements of the house, or
of the wonderful structure of the man,
the harmony and adaptation of all its
parts.

In the human skeleton, about the
time of maturity, are 135 bones.
The muscles are about 500 in num-
ber.
The length of the alimentary canal
is about 32 feet.
The amount of blood in an adult
averages 30 pounds, or full one fifth of
the entire weight.
The heart is six inches in length and
four inches in diameter, and beats 70
times per minute, 4,200 times per hour
100,800 per day, 36,720,000 times per
year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and
ten, and at each beat two and a half
ounces are thrown out of it 175 ounces
per minute, 636 pounds per hour, seven
and three fourths tons per day. All
the blood in the body passes through
the heart in three minutes. This lit-
tle organ by its ceaseless industry,

In the allotted span
The Psalmist gave to man,
lifts the enormous weight of 370,700,
200 tons.
The lungs will contain about one
gallon of air, at their usual degree of
inflation. We breathe on an average
1,200 times per hour, inhale 603 gal-
lons of air or 24,400 gallons per day.
The aggregate surface of the air cells
of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square
feet, the floor of a room twelve feet square,
the average weight of the brain of
an adult male is three pounds and
eight ounces, of a female two pounds
and four ounces. The nerves are all
connected with it, directly or by the
spinal marrow. These nerves togeth-
er with their branches and minute ram-
ifications, probably exceed 10,000,000
in number, forming a "body guard"
outnumbering by far the greatest army
ever marshaled!

The skin is composed of three layers
and varies from one fourth to one
eighth of an inch in thickness. The at-
mospheric pressure being about four
teen pounds to the square inch, a per-
son of medium size is subjected to
pressure of 40,000! Pretty tight hug.

Somebody inquiring at the Spring-
field Ill. post office for a letter to
Mike Howe, received the gruff answer
that there was no letter there for any
body's saw.

Railroads have now three gauges—
broad gauge, a narrow gauge, and a
mortgage.

Why must the mummies have been
in a hurry? Because they are pressed
for time.

An Alabama editor mildly alludes to
his rival as "a reservoir of falsehood
and an aqueduct of mendacity."

Gilbert A. Beckett and Henry Mel-
low, many years ago, established a pub-
lication called the Eye. The first num-
ber commenced with "Here we are with an
Eye out."

A negro held a cow while a cross-
bred man was to knock her on the
head with a stick. The negro, observ-
ing the man's 67s, in some fear in-
quired—"You ain't to hit what you look?
Yes." "Don't hit a cow yourself."

Each square inch of skin contains
3,500 sweating tubes, perspira-
tory pores, each of which may be likened
to a little grain tile one fourth of an
inch long, making an aggregate length
of the entire surface of the body of
201,166 feet or a little ditch for draining
the body almost forty miles long.
Man is made marvelously. Who is
eager to investigate the curious, to
witness the wonderful works of Omnipot-
ent Wisdom, let him not wander the
wide world round to seek them, but
examine himself. The proper study
of mankind is man.

BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The Philadelphia Star says: Prof.
John Wise, the well known aeronaut
has it in contemplation to make a bal-
loon trip across the Atlantic next sum-
mer, preparations for the great aerial
voyage being in process of arrange-
ment now. The Professor, it will be
remembered, made the famous air trip
from St. Louis to the eastern extremi-
ty of Lake Ontario, a distance of over
twelve hundred miles, in the short
space of nineteen hours, or at the rate
of about sixty three miles an hour. He
feels entirely confident of his ability to
make the quickest trip on record across
the Atlantic. Quite a number of sci-
entific gentlemen have made applica-
tion or permission to accompany him
in this greatest of all ballooning ex-
peditions. As showing how far America
is ahead in aeronautics, so far as dis-
tances traveled is concerned, the long-
est trip ever made by a European bal-
loonist was only 400 miles, while that
of Prof. Wise's was three times that
distance, and what is more, the great-
er portion of it was accomplished in
the midst of a cyclone, and with three
passengers besides himself.

The oldest steamer in the world has
been presented by her owners, Messrs.
Steele and McCaskill, to the Glasgow
chamber of commerce. The vessel is
called the Industry, is fifty four tons
register, and was launched from the
yard of Messrs John and William Fyfe
of Fairlie, on the Clyde, in May, 1814.
She was the seventh steamer built of
the river. Latterly she had sunk in
the East India Harbor at Greenock,
but a couple of weeks ago she was
flooded and beached to be caulked,
thereafter to proceed to Glasgow,
where she will be preserved as a memo-
rial of the early days of steam naviga-
tion.

WHERE SALT COMES FROM.

The sea depends upon the disinte-
gration of rocks on land for its saltness.
It does not originate in oceans and
seas. Rains wash it and hold it in so-
lution as particles are liberated by vio-
lence, decomposition, and a gradual
action of many natural forces. All
streamlets and rivers, therefore

Within the last few days the papers have brought us many items of news of the horrible character. On Christmas a railroad disaster took place at Mayville, N. Y. where twenty persons lost their lives.

A fire in the city of New York, same day, causing the death of a number of people.

On the 24th another railroad accident took place on a Pennsylvania and Buffalo road with disastrous fatal consequences.

Christmas was a memorable day for us here. Here we had about eight inches. At New York on that day and the following, everything was snowed up. The streets were impassable, and many of the railroad trains were stopped by snow.

At Memphis, Tenn., the river rose, the ice broke and so gorged it as to destroy much property beside half a dozen first class boats.

At Williamsburg, Pa., Christmas day, an assemblage of some 300 persons were in a church, enjoying a Sunday school celebration, when the floor suddenly fell a distance of some two stories, resulting in the death of 14 persons, and many wounded.

Another time has Barnum's museum been burned—on the 24th ult. at New York. Almost the entire stock of animals was lost, estimated at about a million dollars. Barnum received a telegram at New Orleans of the disaster, and replied by saying that he had just sent orders to Europe for another supply of animals and curiosities, which is to surpass anything of the kind ever before gathered together.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Lately we notice that the hangers, that is those who favor the old Mosaic code, an eye for an eye, and tooth for tooth, or life for life, are troubled because there is not more hanging done. To this lack of capital punishment do they attribute the numerous murders which are fast following each other these days. And to fortify their position the hangers hang on to that old peg in the wall, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." Gen. IX, 6. According to biblical authority that law was proclaimed about 2348 years B. C., so that it is now 4220 years old. That was a period at which the people of the earth were in a much more barbarous condition than at present, and like our aborigines, they believed in taking life for life. That decree is not well suited to civilized society—it is only evidence of a want of civilization. Later decrees have been uttered much more in accordance with the spirit of our times, and prominent among them is this—Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord.

But setting aside all the usual arguments deduced from the old testament in regard to capital punishment, suppose we try to take a common sense view of the matter. It is a well established fact, perhaps only incidental in this case, that a large portion of the murders committed are prompted by drunkenness—that is, the murderer is made crazy, and commits murder in this demented condition. Will the principles of civilization, or the precepts of Christianity sustain, by principle, a conspiracy or corporate body of men in taking the life of a drunken, crazy homicider? That don't look right. This criminal is decided guilty of the highest crime, that of taking human life and the hangers insist that one of their number shall in turn take the life of this unfortunate, accused. The safety of society, they tell us, requires such a course. Safety of society, forsooth! If a culprit is to be hanged, somebody has this disagreeable job to do. And whoever does that in his sober, cool deliberate moments, no matter how many thousands or even millions of people uphold him in the act, is morally liable to the penalty of that much quoted authority, that is, Gen. IX, 6, and he does it despite of that other decree, equally divine, and if possible much more authoritative. Vengeance is mine, &c. To carry out the hangers theory the hangman, too, must be hung in order to satisfy the law. Is the executioner, he who hangs people or cuts their heads off, no matter if he is set at this work by civil authority, sustained by all the ecclesiastical bulwarks in Christendom, such a one an exemplary or safe man to be let loose on community? He saves his victim coolly, deliberately, and generally in presence of the minister, who sustains him in this work of revenge. Such a man may be safe to run at large, but in the old hanging times, in other countries, where men were executed for stealing sheep or committing similar crimes, they had a Jack

ing people according to the forms of law. Would such a character be regarded as an exemplary man? who might in our country be elevated to the place of law maker? or even be set apart by the laying on of hands to preach? There is an incongruity, even in supposing such a state of things, that is repulsive to all the better and finer feelings of our nature.

But, as was often suggested before, if people must be hung let the law make the act a holy and sacred one. Taking of human life is a solemn thing, and to do so consistently, let the culprit be taken to the altar of the church, on Sunday, and there in the presence of the congregation, let the preacher pray and exhort and get his victim ready for heaven, put the rope about his neck, give it the fatal jerk, and send him straight to glory. Can even the hangers object to this? Is it not consistent with their theory? But would that party, who is so partial to the strangling, choking rope, uphold even a preacher in such a work? They would shudder at the thought. But they clamor that somebody must do the hanging, and if the executioner is a drunken, swearing, rough, heartless fellow, ready to kill somebody on his own hook,—he would be a pretty one to start a man heavenward at the end of a rope.

Now if anybody is dissatisfied with what is here said, these columns are open—they shall have a hearing—for it is a debatable question, and there is no impropriety in people giving expression to their views on the subject.

Elsewhere in to day's paper is a brief detail of quite a number of calamities which have recently occurred in various parts of the country, and numerous and great as they are, they are but a small portion as to number of similar catastrophes throughout our own and other lands. Freezings, fires, floods, snows, shipwrecks, murders and other disturbances are making fearful commotions in hundreds of communities, and some may be persuaded to think these are the last days—that the end of all things sublimary is at hand. But such things have happened before and the world was not killed off; and what makes us see and hear of so many of them just now is the argus eyed telegraph, which, like nerves in the human system, permeates every part of our great country. Commotions of various kinds are going on all the time, the telegraph reports them, the newspapers print them, the millions of people throughout the world read them. They are nothing new, but like a panorama they seem to be crowding the work of months into days, and even hours, which seems to give them magnitude. An avalanche in Utah the other day came down with crushing force, killing several persons—news of a fire in Australia, our antipodes, comes to us at the same time, while between these extreme points a thousand other accidents and incidents are keeping the people wide awake with awe. No!—old earth is not yet worn out—it will survive when we are all forgotten, and things will go on as they have been doing for a good many years.

S. H. Paine, editor National Oil Journal, Pittsburgh, takes a lively interest in behalf of the welfare of the people who use oil as a burning fluid. In the last number of that paper is the law enacted by the Ohio legislature, last session in which stringent provisions are made and severe penalties directed to be inflicted on such as violate its provisions. The bill prescribes the method of testing these oils, and if those articles ignite by heat of 110 degrees they are decided unfit to use. Section 5th indicates the penalties to be imposed for violating the law, as follows:

That if any person shall sustain damage to his property, or injury to his person, by reason of a violation of any of the provisions of this act by another person, the person guilty of said violation shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained thereby.

As far as we know our dealers here are commendably cautious as to keeping or selling anything of the dangerous sort. For this reason we hear of few or no accidents arising from this cause.

If hanging people will stop murders it ought to have that effect in the District of Columbia, as three executions have taken place there within a year, but there were no less than fourteen murders in the same time.

It must be a fearfully pinching time among the poor at Memphis, Tenn., when coal is selling at two dollars and fifty cents a barrel.

Philadelphia and vicinity as well as New York and other places, was visited by great snow storms of late, and considerable damage was done in consequence.

Last Thursday the people of New Philadelphia were delighted at being

visited by the first express train on the new road. Communication between us and the south will be materially improved by this new and welcome arrangement. We notice they are hauling coal south on that road, probably for the Dover furnaces.

Away off to the northwest, where a corps of engineers and their assistants were a few weeks ago, they were snowed up for several days, and in no little danger of all being lost. Arthur Brown, son of Moses Brown of this place, was along with the party, as assistant engineer, and they all fortunately were rescued from their perilous situation.

During nearly all of last week there was an unusual derangement of the mails in their arrival at this place—sometimes being about a hundred miles behind time, in consequence of smash-ups and troubles on the railroads. But they are gradually coming to time, and it is hoped will soon be all right.

Almost every day accessions are being made to the snow, so that the earth is having a thick white mantle cast over it surface, affording protection against the angry blasts and pinching breath of old Boreas.

To-day begins a new year, and it is now nine years and six months since the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT first flung its banner to the breeze. How much longer it may sail is for the future to determine: in consequence of the partiality and liberality of its friends the paper is prospering, and as it is the new year now is a good time for those who have not done so to order it—it is but four cents a week. And we expect to continue, as we have done, to work for the interests of Massillon. We do advertising and job work, and are prepared to accommodate customers promptly and satisfactorily.

Drs. PORTER and JONSSON, dentists, in Massillon, have formed a partnership. Their office will be in the Richheimer block in rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Porter. They will have a branch office at Canal Fulton every Thursday.

The Stockholders of the Massillon Driving Park are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held on the first Monday in January, 1873, at the American House, at half past seven o'clock, p. m.

Harper's Weekly, the best paper of its class in the country, commences a new volume this week, and like the paper always is, it is replete with interest in all its varied departments.

The Christmas celebration at the Presbyterian church was quite a successful affair. If comparisons were not odious, we should say that they surpassed themselves. The tree was very large and finely proportioned, so that when illuminated and loaded with presents, it was truly a "thing of beauty" to all beholders and a "joy forever" to all the children.

The school exercises in which all the classes took part, was exceedingly entertaining and instructive to all.

The singing under the charge of W. B. Porter, Esq., had reached a very commendable degree of perfection.

As we observed the happy faces of the children, we quietly thought this investment pays.

I. O. O. F.—At a regular meeting of Eureka Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., held on Friday evening, Dec. 20th, the following named persons were elected as officers for the ensuing term. John Lee, C. P.; B. F. Kline, S. W.; John H. Ogden, H. P.; D. Fahs, S.; A. J. Whistler, J. W.; N. S. Russell, T. The officers elect of Sippos Lodge, No. 48, for the coming term are as follows: J. Frantz, N. G.; A. J. Whistler, V. G.; Thomas Lavers, R. S.; John B. Wert, P. S.; N. S. Russell, T.

Friday evening, Dec. 27, 1872.

Council met in special session and was called to order by the president. Members present—Messrs. Crone, Gise, Kirkland, Oberlin, Rucht, Wawick, and Willenborg.

The president stated that the reservoir was nearly empty, and the object of the meeting was to take into consideration what is best to be done to provide for the extinguishment of fires.

Mr. J. E. McLain being present stated that the reservoir was nearly empty, but the entire flow of water from the race was now running into it, and the water in the reservoir has risen two inches during the afternoon, and he thought by next morning would be increased eight or ten inches more.

He further stated that a large amount of water was constantly running to waste on account of private citizens leaving the hydrants open to prevent the freezing of the same.

That they had been notified to keep their respective hydrants closed that the supply might increase, but the request in all cases had not been heeded.

Mr. Oberlin thought the scarcity of water might continue several days, and suggested organizing a fire brigade, the city to provide about twenty-five dozen buckets (which Messrs. H. K. Dickey & Co., kindly offered to loan the city) and have said buckets placed in the engine house so as to be convenient in case of emergency.

Mr. Warwick offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the standing committee on water works be and they are

hereby instructed to report to this body at its next regular meeting, or sooner if need be, what in their opinion, is necessary to increase the present supply of water in the reservoir, and if necessary demands to prevent the private consumption of said water for the purpose of also all unnecessary waste thereof.

On motion the council adjourned.

Extract from a letter from Mrs. J. C. Ad-drich, Wauson, Fulton Co., O. "R. P. Hall & Co., Gentlemen,—Please send me one dozen bottles of your Sicilian Hair Renewer. Our bald and gray do not want to be out. My mother is a living recommendation of the results from the use of the renewer. Being almost seventy years old, and having worn a wig over thirty years, it seems, as much to those who have known her so long so bald, and what little hair she had being perfectly white; now her wig thrown aside, her hair grown out, and a smooth glossy brown, as in girlhood. Hoping you may long continue to pour blessings on the heads of the afflicted, I remain, yours truly."

Such evidence, with the endorsement of the great chemists of New England, Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dow Hayes, should satisfy any one, which of the preparations produce the best results.

When Dr. Johnson asked the widow Porter to be his wife, he told her candidly that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The widow replied that she cared nothing for his parentage, that she had no money herself, and though she had not a relative hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. So they made a match of it.

Massillon Market.

Corrected weekly by D. R. Atwater & Co.

Flour 10 lb.	58 1/2
Wheat 10 bush.	1 60 @ 1 65
Rye 10 bush.	70 @ 75
Corn 10 bush.	40 @ 45
Oats 10 bush.	32 @ 33
Barley 10 bush.	70 @ 80
Cloverseed.	5 00 @ 5 20
Flaxseed.	1 50 @ 1 60
Potatoes 10 bush.	45 @ 50
Butter 10 lb.	20 1/2 @ 22
Eggs 10 dozen.	22 @ 24
Salt 10 barrel.	2 75
White lime per bbl.	1 50
Water lime per bbl.	1 30
Cutted plaster per bbl.	3 00
Apples.	@ 19
Dried apples.	26 @ 42

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and invalid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women were especially subject, it is unsurpassed by every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. 444-ly

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN!

Hagan's Magnolia Balm gives the complexion the freshness of youth.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the body of forty appear but twenty, and so natural and perfect that no person can detect its application. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure, radiant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least. Magnolia Balm is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents a bottle, and is sold by all druggists and dealers. 445-ly

\$10,000!—How to Obtain It.—AGENTS WANTED. Particulars and sample sent on receipt of stamp. No Capital necessary. Address M. DUNN & CO., 7-9, Broadway, N. Y. 495-137

Catarth, Consumption, Rheumatism:—Immediate relief and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Particulars sent free. Address Clifton Medical Institute, 147 East 14th street, New York—195-137

MYERS & WILLISON,
AT THEIR
STEAM WORKS
Are fitted up for the manufacture of
WAGONS,
with either the
Wooden or Improved Iron Hub
Farmers and others
Who are in need of a
First Class, Durable Article
will find it to their interest to call.

They also continue the manufacture of
SLEDGE AND HAMMER HANDLES
OF ALL KINDS;
HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT MATERIAL FOR WAGONS, CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS,
and are prepared to execute promptly orders for
Sawing, Planing, Matching, Working Siding, &c.
Factory North end Erie street,
MASSILLON, O.
460-171

FURNITURE! Ladies & Gentlemen

Taylor Clay & Co.,
SUCCESSIONS TO
HUNTSMAN & MONG.

Having purchased the Furniture Stock of Messrs. Huntsman & Mong, we respectfully announce to the citizens of

Massillon and Vicinity,
that we will continue the business at the old stand, first door west of Warwick's. Those in want of

Furniture of Any Kind
cannot fail to be suited both in regard to quality of goods and prices. Our stock will comprise all grades of

PARLOR SUITS,
CHAMBER SETS,
BEDSTEADS, BU REAU

TABLES, LOUNGES,
SPRING BEDS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MATTRESSES.

Give us a Call,
as we are confident that our rates are as low

IF NOT A LITTLE LOWER,
than those of any other house.

TAYLOR CLAY & CO.
Massillon, Ohio.—423-17

Sporting Goods of all kinds kept at Kelley & Brown's

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS
are made by The Saturday Evening Post and The Lady's Friend. A beautiful

CHILD-PROPHET, "SAMUEL," worth \$5, is given with the paper (subscription price \$4) or with the Magazine (price \$4). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is

A GREAT COMBINATION!!
Address for particulars, samples, &c., Dea-

n & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 493-1m

The Massillon Hardware Store keeps an assortment of shelf and heavy hardware, and all of which was bought for cash. We sell as low as the lowest. Call and see for yourselves. **KELLEY & BROWN**, Erie street.

G. P. Rowell's New Advertisements
1899 Agents W. need.—We guarantee employment for all, either sex at \$5 per day, or \$200 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premium given away. Money made rapidly and easily. Particulars free. Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O.

Agents wanted for Cobbin's **CHILD'S COMMENTATOR** On the Bible, for the home circle. 1200 pages, 250 engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published. For particulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 31 Park Row, New York.

The Weekly Sun,
ONLY \$1 A YEAR—3 PAGES.
The Best Family Paper;
The Best Agricultural Paper;
The Best Political Paper;
The Best Story Paper;
The Best Fashion Reports;
The Best Market Reports;
The Best General Market Reports;
The Best Paper every Way—pages, 56 columns, \$1 a year; less than 2 cents a number. Send your dollar. Address The Sun, New York City.

ALL Soldiers who were wounded, or contracted permanent diseases in the army, can get pensions by writing to JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Gov't claim agent, Middlebourne, Ohio, including postage.

1823 JUBILEE 1873
of the
NEW YORK OBSERVER.
The best religious and secular family paper. \$3 a year with Jubilee Year Book. 87 Park Row, N. Y.

Send for a sample copy. Sidney E. Morse & Co.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of a young or old make more money at us in their spare moments, or all than at anything else. Particulars dress G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

RED HORSE POWDER
For the Present
Horse Epidemic.

Scatter the Powder freely in the manger daily. If your stock is diseased, follow directions accompanying each 20 and 40 cent pack (German and English). For your cattle and hogs, mix in their slops; for poultry mix in the water they drink, and then add "This Powder is prepared by Francis Brown, druggist, chemist and horseman of 35 years experience, at his drug and chemical Emporium, Milton, Pa. If your nearest druggist or merchant has not met the powder, send to the proprietor for them. He will send you also, certificates of cures of all kinds of stock and poultry.

TRICKS AND TRAPS OF AMERICA.
Would you avoid being "bit" by rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "Star-Spanked Banner." A large, illustrated, 40 column 8 page paper, Leader size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, P. zettes, Recipes, &c. 11th year. \$1 a year, with elegant Prang chromo, Autumn leaves, free to all. Try it once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Outfit FREE. Specimens, 50c. for 5 cents. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

CHILD'S INDIAN HERB MIXTURE
The only preparation that will effectively
Cure, Grip and Frizz the Hair.
IT CURES ALL
Diseases of the Scalp.
Send a stamp for circular. Address A. H. ASHALL & CO., Garrettsville, O.

\$75 Wanted Immediately. \$200
40 Young men and Ladies to fit themselves for positions as salesmen, book-keepers, &c.

SITUATIONS GUARANTEED
For full information address, with stamp, Oberlin College, drawer 53, Oberlin, Ohio.

FURNITURE! Ladies & Gentlemen

Will do well to call in and new stock of

Gold and Silver Watches,
Rich, Fine Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS, &c.

Having just returned from the east I can now offer a full line of

First-Class Goods
AT THE

Lowest Possible Prices
PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

and make your purchases at the old establishment, American Hotel Block.
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JOS. COLEMAN.
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TANNERS,
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Hides, Pelts, and Tallow
also

Manufacturers of and Dealers in
HARNESS,
SADDLES,
COLLARS,
WHIPS,
FANCY LAP and HORSE BLANKETS,
NETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing

SHOE LEATHER,
Erie street, and Canal street,
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HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE,
Consisting of a fine selection of

cutlery, saddlery, coach trim-

ming with a large stock of

SCYTHES, FORKS, HAY HOOK
Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.,
All of which was bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold at small profit.

Massillon Sash Factory
MONG & CRAWFORD
Give notice that they have completed their arrangements for making prime

Sas's, Doors, Window Blinds, Mouldings, &c.
Orders for any desired amount, of all sizes and various styles promptly, and work warranted as good and cheap as can be had

IN THE STATE OF OHIO.
Give us a call at the old, established factory directly

NORTH OF THE CANAL BRIDGE,
MASSILLON, O.
Massillon July 24th 1867.

Painters can get English
Fabrics, and other
White Leads at Kelley & Brown's

NEW STOCK, FAL. TRADE, 1873
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks,
EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
No 60 Fifth ave Pittsburgh, Pa. 484-1m

We can't be undersold
and we mean business.
Just call and see, Kelley & Brown.
411-17

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BOSTO and DESTRUCTION.
A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Improved Scraper.
Persons wishing to get the best scraper in the U. States will do well to call and examine, examine its structure and workings, and if you do not admit that it will not do better than any other scraper in use with the same ease to keep it in repair, and with more ease to man and horse, I will thank them for the call and excuse them if they don't buy. Call soon if you wish to see the scraper, or leave orders to any of the hardware stores or at C. N. Oberlin's grocery.

W. N. FINN.
Massillon, Dec. 9-4f

HURRAH! HURRAH!

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!
AND CHARLES AUSTRIAN
Has secured the

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK
of Toys, Rocking Horses, and all kinds of Christmas presents ever brought to the city. Also, a fine assortment of

TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS,
From \$2 to \$5 made of the very best Material.

Watered Ribbons,
Turquoises, Silk Velvets,
and Velveteens
Call soon, one and all at the Popular Store of

CHARLES AUSTRIAN,
Opera House Block,
Massillon, Ohio.

N B—Zephyr 15 cents per ounce,
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